

THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE

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The full importance of the town of Carlsbad has probably never dawned upon the minds of hundreds now among its people. Carlsbad is not only a center for the great irrigation enterprises with headquarters here, but it is also the natural market for the stock produced on the prairies for seventy-five to 100 miles on the east and west. People from the point of the Guadalupe some seventy-five miles northwest come to Carlsbad to market while to the east as far as the state line of Texas the stockmen find Carlsbad their natural market. The irrigation enterprise makes fruit raising a certainty and develops alfalfa and beet farms, but on the stock interests depends the substantial growth of the town. Midland, with no irrigation facilities whatever, has made and always will be a good town but no better than Carlsbad even were the irrigation enterprise absolutely wiped out. Then the private irrigation plants on Rocky Arroyo, Blue Creek and Seven Rivers and Black river, to say nothing of the artesian wells in the county, will always be a source of revenue that none of the dry towns along the line of the U. S. or T. P. railways can boast. The great irrigation works in Eddy county are of much importance as is also the beet sugar factory, but the town of Carlsbad is not dependent upon them for sustenance or continued growth, for its chances are better than any other town in the west even were all our great enterprises wiped out of existence. But there is no danger of such being the case, for the P. I. & L. company never was in such a prosperous condition as at present. The holders of bonds will shortly re-organize and all are wealthy and able to keep the property in its present high state of efficiency. In no part of the irrigation west is water so lavishly furnished as to the patrons of the company. In many parts of the west each patron to a ditch takes his share of what comes and must be content, while two and a half acre feet are furnished by this company. This is sufficient the droughest of seasons to grow fruit and with care in handling will produce cane, gyp corn and about three crops of alfalfa. What the land needs is more fertilizing, more work and less water. To those who contemplate investing in Carlsbad or Eddy county the CURRENT will say, do not be afraid for as a producer of fruit, live stock and garden vegetables, there is no place to excel this valley.

Hon. Wm. J. Bayan in an address before the Barnsville, Georgia, Chautauqua on the Fourth said:

Holding the Philippine islands against the will of their inhabitants involves a new departure in government. I do not want us part of this nation's people who can't read the declaration of independence. The decline of force lies behind, not in front of us. The expansion argument is the argument of George III. Shall we say on this date of celebration that we had lived a hundred years under the wrong principles? No. Some may take the Bible in one hand and the gun in the other. I think God I am not in favor of this way of Christening. We shall not depart from this form of government. We are not ready to accept the doctrine of conquest and force. Is it not desire to gain more money that lies behind their colonial policy?

The cost of waging an unrighteous war against the Filipinos has already reached one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. It will cost many times this amount to conquer the natives and establish the sovereignty of the United States in the archipelago, and it will require the presence of fifty thousand troops on the islands at all times to hold the inhabitants in subjection to a hated ruler. Benevolent assimilation is an expensive luxury. Springer Stockman.

From present indications alfalfa and cane will be very scarce the coming winter, because there are less farmers in the valley at present than at any time in seven or eight years. Then the farmers around Florence and Magdalena are engaged almost entirely in beet raising and have entirely ignored the corn, cane and alfalfa crops. Unless considerable cane is sown now on feed will be scarce and hard to get the coming winter.

Ex-Governor J. S. Hogg has a way of speaking his mind whenever he is asked to say something. In New York on the Fourth he attended a Tammany dinner and told the followers of the tiger that they would be expected to fall in line for W. J. Bryan and the unlimited coinage of silver in gold.

Mr. Hogg's speech created a sensation and stampeded the Van Wyck presidential boom which had been so carefully nursed by Dick Croker. The Associated Press quotes Mr. Hogg as follows:

"We democrats will go to the next convention advocating as before, the unlimited coinage of free silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. Democrats in 1890 would denounce trusts, favor the income tax, granting of Cuban independence and the construction and maintenance of the Nicaragua canal, and denounce imperialism and government by injunction."

"With these principles we will go into the saddle confident of victory," he declared. "We want the support of Tammany, the greatest of all local political organizations, and, above all, we want to go into the fight under the leadership of William J. Bryan."

The mention of Bryan's name was greeted by deafening cheers. The telegraphed report of the affair says that as the last words fell from the lips of the speaker, the audience was carried away in an outburst of enthusiastic applause. Cheer after cheer arose and what started out as a Tammany love feast became a howling silver demonstration.—El Paso Times.

It is Still an Issue.

The republican party is now engaged in what The Post believes will be a vain effort to convince the American people that the protective system as advocated by them is no longer an issue in the economic affairs of this government.

Never was there a weaker or more falacious position assumed by any party in the history of the country.

The republican party has been so

successful in this respect in the past that its representatives find it hard to believe that the American people have at last opened their eyes to the enormity of their present tariff system, and the great injustice of its application.

In very many ways is the tariff law of 1890, known as the Dingley bill, an extreme application of the protective policy of the republican party. This law was passed in the face of the patent fact that this country has for years demonstrated its ability to meet the industrial competition of the world on equal footing, and to engage with other countries in aggressive competition, and that, too, with complete success. To deny this is a reflection upon American manhood and business sagacity.

It is not necessary to give figures of our exports to establish this fact. The truthfulness of the statement is well known to the intelligent commercial world, and goes without question.

In view of the situation then, to frame a measure of extreme protective features was to overlook the most striking phase of the industrial situation in America.

With unquestioned ability to manufacture cheaply, and on a magnificent scale, and with the capacity to supply the demands of a market, there was practically no opposition to encounter, and the first duty rates of the Dingley bill met nothing but the building up of immense fortunes for the manufacturers at the expense of the great producing and consuming elements of the

country. The tariff still is an issue and will remain an issue until the people place a party in power that will put it on a revenue basis simply, with a view to meeting the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.—Houston Post.

Mare For Sale.

I have in my pasture a gray mare branded "L.V." on left thigh which will be sold for pasture Monday July 31—CHAS. SWANSON.

The Land Boards.

The board of public lands met Sunday afternoon in the governor's office at Santa Fe. The members of the board are Governor Otero, Solicitor General Bartlett and Commissioner A. A. Keoh. An official seal, a form of lease and application were adopted at the meeting.

The United States land commission met Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the governor's office. The commission consists of Governor Otero, Solicitor General Bartlett and Surveyor General Yancey. Page B. Otero is clerk of the commission, and Engineer David White is locating agent.

From a Tough Bird.

"The pillows in this boarding house are the hardest I ever struck," complained the new boarder at the breakfast table. "I wonder what they are made of?"

"Perhaps," said the star boarder, "of feathers from a tailor's goose."

On motion adjourned until first Monday in October, 1899.

In His Eyes.

Sometimes a deaf man gives an answer which makes a wonderfully close hit, although he has totally misunderstood the question.

"Is your son's bride a pretty girl?" asked an old lady of a penurious and very deaf old gentleman whose son had recently married the daughter of a prosperous grocer.

"No," said the old man calmly, "she isn't, but she will be when her father dies."

FOOLED THE CATAMOUNT.

And the Ugly Beast Plainly Showed That His Feelings Were Hurt.

"People who imagine that animals haven't got feelings don't know what they are talking about," said the Yellowstone Park guide as he sat cleaning his rifle. "I was cutting a trail around one of the sprouting springs one day, and, getting warmed up, I threw my coat over the end of a log. By and by I went off to hunt for a drink of water, and it was perhaps half an hour before I returned to my work."

"When I came up, it was to see a whale big mountain lion creep along to spring on the coat. It was over the log in a way to make it look like a man stooping down, and the lion was nicely deceived. He stalked up to within 18 feet of the log, crouched flat for a moment and laid back his ears, and then he made two jumps of it. Greased lightning wasn't in it with that critter. It was like a big ball of fur shot from a cannon, and as he flew he uttered a screech which brought my hair on end. If that cat had been a man he would not have had time to say gosh. The lion lay down on it with claws and teeth ready for business, and in five seconds the garment was cut into carpet rags."

"Then he realized the cheat, and you never saw a human being look so foolish. His tail went down to the earth, the fire died out of his eyes and he'd have given \$40 for some one to kick him up hill. His chagrin was so plain that I laughed right out, and that broke his heart. He looked at me and whimpered like a puppy, and when I asked if his mother knew he was out he fetched a sort of sob in his throat and sneaked off like a dog caught killin' sheep. If I could have run fast enough to have caught him by the tail he wouldn't have even looked back. He knew he had made a fool of himself, and he wanted to go off and hide and have a long think!"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

She Will Get Over It.

Young Mr. Justwed—My darling, why are you crying?

Young Mrs. Justwed—I have just read here (bo-hoo) that all the world loves a lover. Harry, swear to me that you do not reciprocate their horrid affections!—Philadelphia North American.

The Worst Ever.

Burgling Bill—Is he lazy? Why, honestly, if dat feller was going to commit murder, he'd do it in New York state so's he could sit down when he died.—Kansas City Independent.

County Commissioners.

Board convened July 1st, 1899, pursuant to adjournment. Messrs. M. C. Stewart, Cunningham chairman, Geo. Wilson, district No. 2 and N. W. Weaver, district No. 3, when the following business was transacted.

J. F. Matheson, attorney for Francis G. Tracy, appeared before the board and asked that a correction be made in assessment and taxes for the years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1898 on the west half of the northeast quarter, section twelve, township twenty-two, south, range twenty-six east. It appealed to the board that the assessor had omitted to assess the same and made an error by entering on the rolls for said years other portions of said section and not segregating therefrom so as to show upon said rolls the amount of taxes due on said land. The assessor admitted that he had made an error in so doing, and that the value placed upon said land for the year 1898 by the assessor, to wit: the sum of fifteen dollars per acre, to be an error and that the same acre per acre upon said land for the years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1898, inclusive, is fixed and reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per acre, being the same fixed and assessed in previous and subsequent years.

It is therefore ordered by the board that the value placed upon said land for the year 1898 by the assessor, to wit: the sum of fifteen dollars per acre, to be an error and that the same acre per acre upon said land for the years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1898, inclusive, is fixed and reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per acre, being the same fixed and assessed in previous and subsequent years.

It is therefore ordered by the board that the amounts set opposite said years as above stated be paid to the assessor.

J. F. Matheson, attorney for Francis G. Tracy, appeared before the board and asked that a correction be made in assessment and taxes thereon he paid the taxes on said property which he supposed belonged to him as receiver but afterwards he found that taxes had been taken from him notwithstanding the fact that he had paid all of his taxes and the board issued an order advising him to pay again to the receiver.

The bill of Fred Anderson for clothing destroyed by sickness, account of sickness, for small pots in the amount of \$100 was presented to the board and the board after an examination of said bill and being fully advised in the premises allows \$15.00 in full payment thereof.

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